

1 (“ALJ”) per 20 C.F.R § 404.970; and (2) whether the ALJ properly evaluated
2 plaintiff’s credibility and subjective symptoms. Pl.’s Joint Stipulation (“JS”) at 3-
3 17, 17-19, 20-24, 25-26; Def.’s JS at 1-7, 7-12.

4 Having carefully studied, inter alia, the parties’ written submissions and the
5 Administrative Record (“AR”), the court finds that the ALJ properly rejected
6 plaintiff’s credibility based upon clear and convincing reasons. The court also
7 finds, however, that in light of the new evidence, the ALJ’s finding that plaintiff
8 failed to demonstrate changed circumstances indicating greater disability is not
9 supported by substantial evidence. Therefore, the court remands this matter to the
10 Commissioner in accordance with the principles and instructions enunciated in this
11 Memorandum Opinion and Order.

12 II.

13 BACKGROUND

14 Plaintiff, who was twenty-seven years old on the date of his March 12, 2009
15 administrative hearing, has a college degree in anthropology and no past relevant
16 work. *See* AR at 16, 27, 98. Plaintiff alleges he is disabled due to cerebral palsy,
17 Marfan syndrome, preauricular cysts, fibromyalgia, asthma, and depression. *Id.* at
18 100, 158.

19 Plaintiff has filed a total of two applications for SSI: a prior application on
20 October 12, 1999, and the SSI application at issue herein. *See* Pl.’s JS at 1-2; AR at
21 50. In the October 1999 application, plaintiff alleged that he had been disabled
22 since October 13, 1981 due to cerebral palsy and Marfan’s syndrome. *See* Pl.’s JS
23 at 1-2; AR at 50-51. His application was denied initially, after which he filed a
24 request for a hearing. *See* AR at 51. On February 9, 2004, plaintiff, proceeding pro
25 se, appeared and testified at a hearing before ALJ Kevin M. McCormick. *Id.* ALJ
26 McCormick denied plaintiff’s request for benefits on September 24, 2004. *Id.* at 50-
27 74.

28 On February 6, 2007, plaintiff filed the application for SSI at issue here,

1 alleging that he has been disabled since October 1, 2004 due to cerebral palsy,
 2 Marfan syndrome, preauricular cysts, fibromyalgia, asthma, and depression. *See*
 3 AR at 100, 132-38, 158. Plaintiff's application was denied initially, after which he
 4 filed a request for a hearing. *Id.* at 82, 100-04, 110.

5 On March 12, 2009, plaintiff, represented by counsel, appeared and testified
 6 at a hearing before the ALJ. AR at 25-44. On October 16, 2009, the ALJ denied
 7 plaintiff's request for benefits. *Id.* at 86-99.

8 The ALJ noted plaintiff's previous SSI application that was denied by ALJ
 9 McCormick on September 24, 2004. AR at 86. Applying a presumption of
 10 continuing non-disability pursuant to *Chavez v. Bowen*, 844 F.2d 691, 693 (9th Cir.
 11 1988), the ALJ concluded that plaintiff had failed to show "changed circumstances"
 12 from the date of the prior decision to warrant a change in ALJ McCormick's
 13 findings. AR at 87.

14 The ALJ engaged in the well-known five-step sequential evaluation process
 15 and found, at step one, that plaintiff has not engaged in substantial gainful activity
 16 since September 24, 2004 – the date of ALJ McCormick's prior decision. AR at 89.

17 At step two, the ALJ found that plaintiff "continues to have the following
 18 conditions of ill-being: Marfan's syndrome, scoliosis of the thoracic spine,
 19 headaches, cerebral palsy and asthma."^{1/} AR at 89 (emphasis omitted).

20 At step three, the ALJ determined that plaintiff "continues to not have an
 21

22 ^{1/} Marfan syndrome is defined as:

23 one of the manifestations of abnormal fibrillin metabolism, a
 24 congenital disorder of connective tissue characterized by abnormal
 25 length of extremities, especially fingers and toes, subluxation of the
 26 lens, cardiovascular abnormalities (commonly dilation of the ascending
 27 aorta), and other deformities. It is an autosomal dominant disorder
 with variable degrees of expression, caused by mutations in the FBN1
 gene, which encodes fibrillin-1.

28 *Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary* 1838 (32nd ed. 2012).

1 impairment or combination of impairments that meets or medically equals one of the
2 listed impairments in 20 C.F.R. Part 404, Subpart P, Appendix 1.” AR at 92
3 (emphasis omitted).

4 The ALJ then assessed plaintiff’s residual functional capacity (“RFC”)^{2/} and
5 determined that he continues to retain the ability to: lift and carry twenty pounds
6 occasionally, and ten pounds frequently; sit, stand, and walk without significant
7 limitation; but must avoid respiratory irritants, unprotected heights, and dangerous
8 machinery. AR at 92.

9 The ALJ found, at step four, that plaintiff continues to have no past relevant
10 work. AR at 98.

11 At step five, based upon plaintiff’s vocational factors and RFC, the ALJ
12 found that “there are jobs that exist in significant numbers in the national economy
13 that [plaintiff] can perform.” AR at 98 (emphasis omitted). The ALJ therefore
14 concluded that plaintiff was not suffering from a disability as defined by the Social
15 Security Act. *Id.* at 88, 99.

16 Plaintiff filed a timely request for review of the ALJ’s decision, which was
17 denied by the Appeals Council. AR at 1-5, 10. The ALJ’s decision stands as the
18 final decision of the Commissioner.

19 III.

20 STANDARD OF REVIEW

21 This court is empowered to review decisions by the Commissioner to deny
22 benefits. 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). The findings and decision of the Social Security
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24 ^{2/} Residual functional capacity is what a claimant can still do despite existing
25 exertional and nonexertional limitations. *Cooper v. Sullivan*, 880 F.2d 1152, 1155
26 n.5 (9th Cir. 1989). “Between steps three and four of the five-step evaluation, the
27 ALJ must proceed to an intermediate step in which the ALJ assesses the claimant’s
28 residual functional capacity.” *Massachi v. Astrue*, 486 F.3d 1149, 1151 n.2 (9th Cir.
2007).

1 Administration must be upheld if they are free of legal error and supported by
 2 substantial evidence. *Mayes v. Massanari*, 276 F.3d 453, 458-59 (9th Cir. 2001).
 3 But if the court determines that the ALJ's findings are based on legal error or are
 4 not supported by substantial evidence in the record, the court may reject the findings
 5 and set aside the decision to deny benefits. *Aukland v. Massanari*, 257 F.3d 1033,
 6 1035 (9th Cir. 2001); *Tonapetyan v. Halter*, 242 F.3d 1144, 1147 (9th Cir. 2001).

7 "Substantial evidence is more than a mere scintilla, but less than a
 8 preponderance." *Aukland*, 257 F.3d at 1035. Substantial evidence is such "relevant
 9 evidence which a reasonable person might accept as adequate to support a
 10 conclusion." *Reddick v. Chater*, 157 F.3d 715, 720 (9th Cir. 1998); *Mayes*, 276
 11 F.3d at 459. To determine whether substantial evidence supports the ALJ's finding,
 12 the reviewing court must review the administrative record as a whole, "weighing
 13 both the evidence that supports and the evidence that detracts from the ALJ's
 14 conclusion." *Mayes*, 276 F.3d at 459. The ALJ's decision "cannot be affirmed
 15 simply by isolating a specific quantum of supporting evidence." *Aukland*, 257 F.3d
 16 at 1035 (quoting *Sousa v. Callahan*, 143 F.3d 1240, 1243 (9th Cir. 1998)). If the
 17 evidence can reasonably support either affirming or reversing the ALJ's decision,
 18 the reviewing court "may not substitute its judgment for that of the ALJ." *Id.*
 19 (quoting *Matney ex rel. Matney v. Sullivan*, 981 F.2d 1016, 1018 (9th Cir. 1992)).

20 IV.

21 DISCUSSION

22 A. The New Evidence Demonstrates Changed Circumstances Indicating A 23 Greater Disability

24 Plaintiff contends that subsequent to the ALJ's unfavorable October 2009
 25 decision, he submitted "new and material evidence" to the Appeals Council that
 26 supports his alleged new medical conditions and documents a decline in his medical
 27 condition from 2005 to 2010. Pl.'s JS at 6. The court agrees, in part, and finds that
 28 the newly submitted evidence does document a decline in plaintiff's medical

1 condition that lasted for at least twelve months, and therefore this new evidence
2 may have changed the ALJ's finding that there were no changed circumstances in
3 plaintiff's condition.

4 A district court "consider[s] on appeal both the ALJ's decision and the
5 additional material submitted to the Appeals Council." *Ramirez v. Shalala*, 8 F.3d
6 1449, 1452 (9th Cir. 1993) (citations omitted). The district court may remand a case
7 to the Commissioner for consideration of new evidence, but may do so only when
8 the new evidence is material. *See Clem v. Sullivan*, 894 F.2d 328, 332 (9th Cir.
9 1990). Evidence is material "where there is a reasonable possibility that the new
10 evidence would have changed the outcome of the [Commissioner's] determination
11 had it been before him." *Booz v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, 734 F.2d 1378,
12 1380 (9th Cir. 1984) (internal quotation marks, emphasis, and citation omitted); *see*
13 *also* 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) (the district court "may at any time order additional
14 evidence to be taken before the Commissioner of Social Security, but only upon a
15 showing that there is new evidence [that] is material"). Moreover, the evidence
16 must "relate[] to the period on or before the date of the [ALJ's] decision." 20
17 C.F.R. § 416.1476(b)(1).

18 Here, the ALJ found based upon *Chavez* that plaintiff failed to demonstrate
19 changed circumstances since the date of ALJ McCormick's unfavorable decision on
20 September 24, 2004. *See Chavez*, 844 F.2d at 693. "The principles of res judicata
21 apply to administrative decisions, although the doctrine is applied less rigidly to
22 administrative proceedings than to judicial proceedings." *Chavez*, 844 F.2d at 693
23 (citation omitted). Administrative res judicata applies if the Commissioner has
24 "made a previous determination or decision . . . about [a claimant's] rights on the
25 same facts and on the same issue or issues, and this previous determination or
26 decision has become final by either administrative or judicial action." 20 C.F.R.
27 § 416.1457(c)(1).

28 A previous final determination of non-disability creates a presumption of

1 continuing non-disability with respect to any subsequent unadjudicated period of
 2 alleged disability. *See Lester v. Chater*, 81 F.3d 821, 827 (9th Cir. 1996); *see also*
 3 *Miller v. Heckler*, 770 F.2d 845, 848 (9th Cir. 1985); *Lyle v. Sec’y of Health &*
 4 *Human Servs.*, 700 F.2d 566, 568-69 (9th Cir. 1983); Social Security Acquiescence
 5 Ruling (“SSAR”)^{3/} 97-4(9), 1997 WL 742758. “[I]n order to overcome the
 6 presumption of continuing nondisability arising from the first administrative law
 7 judge’s findings of nondisability, [the claimant] must prove ‘changed
 8 circumstances’ indicating a greater disability.” *Chavez*, 844 F.2d at 693 (citing
 9 *Taylor v. Heckler*, 765 F.2d 872, 875 (9th Cir. 1985)). In other words, the
 10 presumption of non-disability does not apply if, e.g., the claimant proves “a change
 11 in the claimant’s age category . . . , an increase in the severity of the claimant’s
 12 impairment(s), the alleged existence of an impairment(s) not previously considered,
 13 or a change in the criteria for determining disability.” SSAR 97-4(9), 1997 WL
 14 742758, at *3.

15 Thus, the question is whether there is a reasonable possibility that the newly
 16 submitted evidence would have changed the ALJ’s finding that there were no
 17 changed circumstances in plaintiff’s condition indicating a greater disability. The
 18 relevant period here is September 24, 2004 (date of ALJ McCormick’s unfavorable
 19 decision) to October 16, 2009 (date of the ALJ’s unfavorable decision at issue here).
 20 *See* 20 C.F.R. § 416.1476(b). In this case, the ALJ found that:

21 it does appear that [plaintiff] may have developed dural ectasia, an
 22 enlargement of the dural sac of the spinal cord, a condition also
 23 associated with Marfan’s syndrome. This condition appears to have
 24

25 ^{3/} The Commissioner issues SSARs when a “United States Court of Appeals[’]
 26 holding conflicts with [the Commissioner’s] interpretation of a provision of the
 27 Social Security Act or regulations.” 20 C.F.R. § 416.1485(b). SSARs are “binding
 28 on all components of the Social Security Administration.” 20 C.F.R.
 § 402.35(b)(2); *accord Pinto v. Massanari*, 249 F.3d 840, 844 n.3 (9th Cir. 2001).

1 caused severe spasticity, primarily in [plaintiff's] cervical area and
2 resulted in severe pain[,] . . . [which] is confirmed by an October 2006
3 x-ray study revealing straightening of the cervical lordosis. Moreover,
4 consistent with severe pain, these symptoms were treated aggressively,
5 with trigger point and epidural injections as well as Botox injections,
6 cervical ablation, among other[] therapies. On its face, this would
7 suggest a worsening of [plaintiff's] Marfan's syndrome and/or his
8 medical condition overall. However, the medical record fails to
9 establish that the severe symptoms associated with . . . the ectasia
10 persisted for 12 months, or more, as required. This increase in pain
11 symptoms was first reported in March 2006[,] . . . [and plaintiff]
12 continued the aforementioned aggressive pain management only until
13 February 2007, when treatment records apparently cease.

14 AR at 93 (citations omitted).

15 Having carefully reviewed the record and the newly submitted medical
16 evidence, the court finds that there is a reasonable possibility that the new evidence
17 would have changed the ALJ's finding. Specifically, contrary to the ALJ's finding
18 that an "increase in pain symptoms was first reported in March 2006" and plaintiff
19 "continued the . . . aggressive pain management only until February 2007" (AR at
20 93), the newly submitted evidence documents further ongoing aggressive treatment
21 continuing through 2010. For instance, on March 15, 2007, plaintiff underwent a
22 "diagnostic injection for the left-sided low back pain," which revealed plaintiff's
23 "L4-5 and L5-S1 facet joints were mostly tender." *Id.* at 606-07. On April 5, 2007,
24 plaintiff underwent "Left L3, L4, L5, and S1 medial branch pulsed radiofrequency
25 ablation and medial branch nerve block." *Id.* at 605-06. During a followup visit on
26 May 10, 2007, Albert Y. Leung, M.D. opined that "most of [plaintiff's] pain at this
27 juncture is in the paraspinous muscles." *Id.* at 604. Plaintiff underwent bilateral
28 paraspinous muscle trigger point injections on May 31, June 28, and August 24,

1 2007. *Id.* at 600-01, 601-02, 603. Thus, the new evidence does, in fact,
2 demonstrate symptoms that persisted for at least twelve months – starting March
3 2006 and continuing beyond February 2007 – which were managed using various
4 aggressive treatments.

5 But the court finds that the newly submitted evidence fails to demonstrate the
6 existence of an impairment not previously considered. *See* SSAR 97-4(9), 1997 WL
7 742758, at *3. Plaintiff claims that “[f]ibromyalgia and depression were new
8 medical conditions not previously alleged in the prior application,” and that the
9 “new medical evidence demonstrat[es] that he had fibromyalgia and depression.”
10 Pl.’s JS at 6. According to plaintiff, treatment records from Wade Wong, D.O.
11 “demonstrate that he had fibromyalgia.” *Id.* While true that some of the evidence
12 indicates Dr. Wong diagnosed plaintiff with fibromyalgia,^{4/} the ALJ had already
13 considered Dr. Wong’s diagnosis and rejected it because “this diagnosis was made
14 by a pain management specialist, not a[] doctor with particular expertise with
15 respect to fibromyalgia, such as a rheumatologist or neurologist.” AR at 90; *see*
16 *Orn v. Astrue*, 495 F.3d 625, 631 (9th Cir. 2007) (“Additional factors relevant to
17 evaluating any medical opinion . . . include . . . the specialty of the physician
18 providing the opinion. . . .”); *Reed v. Massanari*, 270 F.3d 838, 845 (9th Cir. 2001)
19 (generally more weight is given to specialists than to the opinion of a medical
20 source who is not a specialist). Moreover, the ALJ noted that “the record fails to
21 demonstrate that this diagnosis was made based upon standards established by the
22 American College of Rheumatology for establishing fibromyalgia, including trigger
23 and control point testing, and excluding other potential causes of generalized
24 muscle and joint pain.” AR at 90. Indeed, Dr. Wong’s notes are conclusory and are

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26 ^{4/} *See, e.g.*, AR at 593 (on a September 4, 2009 treatment note, Dr. Wong
27 assessed plaintiff with “[m]yofascial pain in part probably related to underlying
28 fibromyalgia” and “[g]eneralized muscle aching consistent with a history of
fibromyalgia”).

1 devoid of any indication of the standards used to arrive at his diagnosis of
2 fibromyalgia. *See id.* at 593, 596, 599.

3 Plaintiff also argues that contrary to the ALJ's finding that "'there is a lack of
4 reliable psychiatric evidence demonstrating the presence of a 'severe' psychiatric
5 impairment at times material thereto,'" the new evidence submitted to the Appeals
6 Council contains medical records from Mayur C. Patel, M.D., Tigran I. Gevorkian,
7 M.D., and Benjamin M. Lasky, Ph.D. that demonstrate a history of ongoing
8 treatment for depression from 2008 and 2010. Pl.'s JS at 14-15. The court
9 disagrees and finds this evidence non-material.

10 Although Dr. Patel did diagnose plaintiff with depression in several of the
11 treatment notes, the majority of these records are not new and were in fact
12 considered by the ALJ. *Compare* AR at 577 *with* AR at 500; AR at 581 *with* AR at
13 504; AR at 562-63 *with* AR at 496-97. Further, the ALJ noted that "there is no
14 record of [plaintiff] actually receiving any sustained specialized psychiatric
15 treatment or care at any time material hereto." AR at 90; *see Orn*, 495 F.3d at 631;
16 *Reed*, 270 F.3d at 845. As defendant points out, Dr. Patel is "a non-psychiatrist"
17 who "worked at the California Chest & Medical Center, a practice specializing in
18 pulmonary medicine, critical care, hyperbaric medicine, and internal medicine."
19 Def.'s JS at 5 (citing AR at 550).

20 The medical records from Dr. Gevorkian and Dr. Lasky are also non-material
21 because they postdate October 16, 2009, the relevant time period. *See* 20 C.F.R.
22 § 416.1470(b); *see also Weetman v. Sullivan*, 877 F.2d 20, 23 (9th Cir. 1989)
23 (medical opinion submitted by the claimant "is all the less persuasive since it was
24 obtained by [the claimant] only after the ALJ issued an adverse determination").
25 The earliest medical records from Dr. Gevorkian and Dr. Lasky are from December
26 14, 2009 and January 11, 2010, respectively. *See* AR at 629, 646.

27 Although not all of the new evidence is material, the new evidence does
28 demonstrate continued treatment for symptoms related to the worsening of

1 plaintiff's Marfan syndrome. Consequently, there is a reasonable possibility that the
2 newly submitted evidence would have changed the ALJ's finding that there were no
3 changed circumstances in plaintiff's condition indicating a greater disability.
4 Accordingly, the ALJ's finding based upon *Chavez* lacks substantial support in the
5 record as a whole. *See Ramirez*, 8 F.3d at 1452.

6 **B. The ALJ Articulated Clear and Convincing Reasons in Assessing**
7 **Plaintiff's Subjective Complaints and Credibility**

8 Plaintiff argues that the ALJ failed to properly assess his credibility. *See Pl.'s*
9 *JS* at 20-24, 25-26. Specifically, plaintiff maintains that the ALJ failed to articulate
10 clear and convincing reasons for rejecting plaintiff's pain and limitation testimony.
11 *Id.* at 23-24. Having carefully reviewed the record, the court disagrees with
12 plaintiff.

13 A claimant carries the burden of producing objective medical evidence of his
14 or her impairments and showing that the impairments could reasonably be expected
15 to produce some degree of the alleged symptoms. *Benton ex rel. Benton v.*
16 *Barnhart*, 331 F.3d 1030, 1040 (9th Cir. 2003). But once the claimant meets that
17 burden, medical findings are not required to support the alleged severity of pain.
18 *Bunnell v. Sullivan*, 947 F.2d 341, 345 (9th Cir. 1991) (en banc); *see also Light v.*
19 *Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 119 F.3d 789, 792 (9th Cir. 1997) ("claimant need not present
20 clinical or diagnostic evidence to support the severity of his pain" (citation
21 omitted)).

22 Instead, once a claimant has met the burden of producing objective medical
23 evidence, an ALJ can reject the claimant's subjective complaint "only upon (1)
24 finding evidence of malingering, or (2) expressing clear and convincing reasons for
25 doing so." *Benton*, 331 F.3d at 1040. The ALJ may consider the following factors
26 in weighing the claimant's credibility: (1) his or her reputation for truthfulness; (2)
27 inconsistencies either in the claimant's testimony or between the claimant's
28 testimony and his or her conduct; (3) his or her daily activities; (4) his or her work

1 record; and (5) testimony from physicians and third parties concerning the nature,
2 severity, and effect of the symptoms of which she complains. *Thomas v. Barnhart*,
3 278 F.3d 947, 958-59 (9th Cir. 2002).

4 Here, the ALJ did not explicitly find evidence of malingering. *See generally*
5 AR at 97-98. Thus, in rejecting plaintiff's credibility the ALJ was required to
6 articulate clear and convincing reasons. *See Benton*, 331 F.3d at 1040. The court is
7 persuaded that the ALJ provided clear and convincing reasons for rejecting
8 plaintiff's credibility.

9 First, the ALJ found that the objective medical evidence does not support
10 plaintiff's alleged degree of disability. *See* AR at 97; *see also Batson v. Comm'r*,
11 359 F.3d 1190, 1197 (9th Cir. 2004) ("the lack of objective medical evidence
12 supporting [the claimant's] claims . . . constitute[s] substantial evidence in support
13 of the ALJ's negative credibility determination"); *Thomas*, 278 F.3d at 959 (lack of
14 objective medical evidence supporting descriptions of pain and limitations
15 negatively affected claimant's credibility regarding her inability to work).
16 Certainly, a lack of objective evidence supporting plaintiff's symptoms cannot be
17 the sole reason for rejecting plaintiff's testimony. *Rollins v. Massanari*, 261 F.3d
18 853, 856-57 (9th Cir. 2001). But it can be one of several factors used in evaluating
19 the credibility of plaintiff's subjective complaints. *Id.*

20 Second, the ALJ found that plaintiff's credibility is undermined by evidence
21 in the record of symptom exaggeration. AR at 97; *see Tonapetyan*, 242 F.3d at
22 1148 (ALJ properly discredited claimant's subjective complaints based upon her
23 tendency to exaggerate her symptoms). The ALJ noted that he was "deeply troubled
24 by [plaintiff's] questionable performance on the MMPI." AR at 97. Plaintiff
25 "produced an invalid profile, indicating an effort to report false psychiatric
26 symptoms or symptom exaggeration." *Id.* (citing *id.* at 521). The ALJ further noted
27 that his "concerns in this regard are only heightened by the fact that [plaintiff]
28 alleges that he experiences two major asthma attacks, weekly," but that plaintiff's

1 allegations are “completely unsupported by medical evidence.” *Id.* (citing *id.* at
2 176 (plaintiff claims that he has “about 2 major [asthma] attacks per week”)). The
3 ALJ also found that plaintiff’s testimony regarding the side effects of his
4 medications was to a large extent exaggerated. *Id.* (“I find few, if any, reports by
5 medical providers that [plaintiff] has been experiencing significant side effects
6 associated with his medications. Surely, if he were truly experiencing significant
7 side effects, his treatment records would not only reflect this, but also his doctors’
8 efforts to modify his medications to remedy or reduce these effects.”).

9 In rejecting plaintiff’s credibility, the ALJ also focused on the fact that,
10 despite alleging that he is entirely disabled, plaintiff “not only obtain[ed] an
11 Associate’s degree, but [also] gained admission to the University of California, San
12 Diego and obtained a bachelors degree in only two years, indicating that he was
13 able to maintain a full course load.” AR at 97. The ALJ further noted that because
14 plaintiff’s intelligence quotient scores reveal only modest intelligence, at best, “it is
15 doubtful that this could have been accomplished without considerable hard work
16 and academic effort.” *Id.*; *see also id.* at 453 (plaintiff “was an undergraduate at the
17 University of California, San Diego Sixth College from Fall 2004 through Spring
18 2006, graduating with a Bachelor of Arts degree”). But the record reflects that
19 plaintiff only graduated from college with substantial assistance and
20 accommodation. *See id.* at 453. Consequently, plaintiff’s academic achievement is
21 not inconsistent with his claimed disabilities and is not a convincing reason to
22 discount his credibility.

23 Although this court disagrees with certain aspects of the ALJ’s credibility
24 findings, on balance the court finds that the ALJ provided adequate clear and
25 convincing reasons, supported by substantial evidence, for discounting plaintiff’s
26 subjective complaints of pain and limitation. *See Batson*, 359 F.3d at 1195-97 (ALJ
27 erred in relying on one of several reasons in support of an adverse credibility
28 determination, but such error was harmless because the ALJ’s remaining reasons

1 and ultimate credibility determination were adequately supported by substantial
2 evidence in the record); *Carmickle v. Comm'r*, 533 F.3d 1155, 1162 (9th Cir. 2008)
3 (the ALJ's error did not "negate the validity" of his ultimate credibility finding, and
4 the ALJ's decision remains "legally valid, despite such error") (internal quotation
5 marks and citation omitted)). Nonetheless, in light of the new evidence that the ALJ
6 will have to consider on remand, the ALJ should reconsider his adverse credibility
7 finding.

8 V.

9 **REMAND IS APPROPRIATE**

10 The decision whether to remand for further proceedings or reverse and award
11 benefits is within the discretion of the district court. *McAllister v. Sullivan*, 888
12 F.2d 599, 603 (9th Cir. 1989). Where no useful purpose would be served by further
13 proceedings, or where the record has been fully developed, it is appropriate to
14 exercise this discretion to direct an immediate award of benefits. *See Benecke v.*
15 *Barnhart*, 379 F.3d 587, 595-96 (9th Cir. 2004); *Harman v. Apfel*, 211 F.3d 1172,
16 1179-80 (9th Cir. 2000) (decision whether to remand for further proceedings turns
17 upon their likely utility). But where there are outstanding issues that must be
18 resolved before a determination can be made, and it is not clear from the record that
19 the ALJ would be required to find plaintiff disabled if all the evidence were
20 properly evaluated, remand is appropriate. *See Benecke*, 379 F.3d at 595-96;
21 *Harman*, 211 F.3d at 1179-80.

22 Here, as set out above, remand is required because the ALJ did not have the
23 benefit of reviewing the newly submitted and material medical evidence prior to
24 finding that plaintiff failed to rebut the presumption of continuing non-disability.
25 On remand, the ALJ shall assess the medical opinions in the newly submitted
26 evidence and provide sufficient reasons under the applicable legal standard for
27 rejecting any portion of the medical opinions. And, if necessary, the ALJ shall
28 obtain additional information and clarification regarding plaintiff's functional

1 limitations. The ALJ shall then proceed through steps four and five to determine
2 what work, if any, plaintiff is capable of performing.

3 **VI.**

4 **CONCLUSION**

5 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Judgment shall be entered REVERSING
6 the decision of the Commissioner denying benefits, and REMANDING the matter
7 to the Commissioner for further administrative action consistent with this decision.

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10 Dated: March 6, 2012

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'SHERI PYM', is written over a horizontal line.

11
12 SHERI PYM
13 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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